

DIG SEA HITS ALASKAN COAST

FEARS THAT TOWN OF SALOMON HAD BEEN DESTROYED.

Great Damage at Nome. Residents Save Only Their Lives—Waves Rolled In Without Wind—Lives and Property Under Bering Sea the Probable Cause.

SALOMON, Nov. 4.—Nome fears that the town of Salomon on the Norton Sound coast was destroyed by the tidal disturbances, which did such damage to the town last night. The tidal waves were unaccompanied by wind but beat along the whole coast destroying camps and settlements.

It was reported that the Salomon telephone line, wrecked eighteen buildings on Salomon and wrecked many small vessels beached in Salomon and Nome rivers for the winter.

There was no warning of a storm and no storm. The sea simply rose and filled basements and beat buildings into wreckage. Cliff dwellers had no time to save anything, but were content to escape with their lives so quickly did the waters rise.

It was more like a tidal wave than an unusually high tide. Bering Sea has small tides, the mean being about three feet. The agitation subsided as quickly as it came up. A seismic disturbance is advanced as the cause of the phenomenon.

The Bogoslof and Shishaldin volcanoes have been unusually active all summer and in September a huge pillar of smoke, molten lava, and cinders was emitted from the Bogoslof Islands to a height of thousands of feet. In the midst of it red hot lava could be seen hundreds of feet above the level of the boiling ocean surrounding.

The theory of the Nome tidal wave is that it was caused by the sudden upheaval of some new land areas in the Bering Sea. No word had come from Salomon as to its safety when the cable office closed to-night. No lives were lost at Nome.

NOME, Alaska, Nov. 4.—A violent submarine earthquake or volcanic eruption is thought to be the cause of the great tidal wave which swept the Nome coast last night, flooding the city and causing heavy damage to shipping.

There was no loss of life, but ninety residents of lowlands along the beach saw all their belongings swept away and barely escaped with their lives. Great waves swept away the frail structures along the beach, carrying many small coasting vessels far up on the land. It flooded basements and caused heavy damage to merchants' stocks.

The flood came without warning late in the afternoon. There was a complete calm at the time, but the waves were of giant size, as though raised by a hurricane.

No reports of earthquakes have been received, but for several months, Mount Bogoslof and Mount Shishaldin, near Unimak Pass, have been spouting fire and lava at short intervals and the Bogoslof Islands have been undergoing peculiar conditions.

Reports are anxiously awaited from other points along the coast.

FOR COMPLETE BIRTH RETURNS.

New Board of Statisticians to See That Law is Enforced.

About the first act of the new advisory board of statisticians of the Health Department has been the suggestion of means to secure complete returns and registration of all births in the city. To this end the new board has urged that the death of every infant under 1 year the registration of its birth be verified to detect omissions.

Enforcing the law providing a penalty for failure to record the birth thus brought to light will be strictly enforced. Already six physicians and one midwife have been subjected to fines of from \$10 to \$25 in such cases brought into court by the Health Department in the last ten days.

The importance to the community and to individuals of securing accurate and complete returns of all births is not generally realized. Health Commissioner Lederle said yesterday that the children of the city must produce birth certificates before they can enter the public schools, and again before they go to work.

There are 28,000 children between the ages of 1 and 18 in the city, and according to the Health Department for employment certificates or working papers as they are called. Probably one-quarter of the are unable to present their certificates, either because they come from some European country, where registration is not insisted upon, or if they were born in this city, because of the carelessness of the attending physician or the mother to report the birth to the Health Department.

Upon the thorough registration of births depends also the accuracy of population estimates and the value of comparative statistics in relation to disease and other social problems in so far as they refer to the total population.

MUST GET NEW WEDDING RING.

Customs Officers Seize the One That Resnickas Was Wearing for His Bride.

AUGUST, Resnickas, a passenger who arrived on the steamship Pennsylvania, will have to buy a new wedding ring, because one he purchased abroad has been seized by the customs officers. When the Pennsylvania arrived here Resnickas did not make any declaration. He was asked if he had anything to declare, and said he had not. The way he said it aroused suspicion and he was searched. In his waistcoat pocket were found a gold watch, a lady's brooch and three gold rings.

Resnickas was asked to explain yesterday by Deputy Surveyor George J. Smith, and he said that he thought that the ring was wearing the things they were not dutiable. One ring, he said, was for his bride which he purchased. The other two were presents from friends in Europe and he purchased the watch. They were worth \$100 and were seized.

Oyster Freed From Blame in This Typhoid Investigation.

The report of the committee appointed by Health Commissioner Lederle to investigate typhoid cases in sections of Greenwich Village and the upper East side, where the appearance of the disease has been above the normal, shows that in eighty-eight cases in the former section and fifty-six in the latter, only two of the patients had eaten oysters. In the case of the cases was the disease traceable to the oysters, and in nearly all the cases investigated the origin of the disease was certain.

Killed Son and Shoots Three Others of Family.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—Louis Hoffman, a Cedarburg butcher, shot and killed his 12-year-old son, Carl, and wounded his wife, Elizabeth, his brother, Ernest Hoffman, and his nephew, Walter, in an apparent attempt to exterminate the family this morning in their home in Cedarburg. Hoffman was arrested as he was about to shoot himself up.

JUSTICE McALL BLAMED.

Appellate Division Criticizes Him for Action in Bayes-Norworth Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered Nora Bayes and her husband, Jack Norworth, to obey at once a permanent injunction restraining them from appearing under the management of any other manager than Florence Ziegfeld until their contract expires next February and criticized Supreme Court Justice McCall for granting a stay in the injunction signed by Justice O'Grman, which would have been effective last May but for Justice McCall's act.

Ziegfeld's contract with the defendants began in June, 1909, when they appeared in "The Follies of 1909." Miss Bayes quarreled with her manager not long afterward and she and her husband left the show. Ziegfeld then sued and got an injunction pending the trial. The Appellate Division affirmed this temporary injunction and declared that Ziegfeld was clearly entitled to the exclusive management of the defendants.

The case was tried before Justice O'Grman, and he reached a determination similar to that of the Appellate Division. The defendants asked Justice McCall for a stay pending a second appeal, which was granted, and it was on Ziegfeld's appeal on Justice McCall's order that the case was before the Appellate Division yesterday.

The Appellate Division's opinion, written by the entire court, declares that the order appealed from has deprived the plaintiff for many months of the relief to which he was judicially declared entitled. Equitable relief by injunction in such cases would be worthless unless if the procedure here followed is to be approved. The papers disclose an interference by one Judge not vested with the right of the Appellate Division and another, and an abuse of discretion which this court cannot approve.

MEINELSOHN HALL TO GO.

Home for Small Concerts to Be Torn Down After May 1 Next.

It was announced yesterday that Meinelssohn Hall, which has served for so long as the scene of nearly all New York's smaller concerts, is to exist for only one season longer. On May 1 next, workmen will begin to tear down the Meinelssohn Apartment House, which contains the hall, that belongs to the Meinelssohn Glee Club, and bachelor apartments above the rooms of the club.

The building is owned by the Clarke estate. It will be supplanted by a lofty business building, which will be a more profitable investment for the neighborhood than the present small building.

Building there stands already a tall business structure which was finished last winter. There will be no other hall left for the giving of small concerts and the musical managers are in despair as to where they can find a place for their singers who may not be fitted for the larger auditorium at Carnegie.

It is not thought that any philanthropist will come forward with the plan to put up a new hall, as this form of investment is not popular.

I have not an idea as yet that I shall do one of the foremost musical managers of the city said yesterday, "but it may be possible to transfer my afternoon concerts to some theatre on the day there is no matinee. That will not be a bad thing to arrange. But the musical managers have no idea what they will do for a hall where these evening concerts may be given. The loss of the principal entertainment from the loss of Meinelssohn Hall."

Carnegie Hall has a small auditorium and there is the music hall of the Madison Square Garden, but they have not been used for years as places for concerts.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Kate Douglas Wiggin Gives a Big Matinee Theatre Party.

Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. George Riggs), the author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," gave a matinee party at the Republic Theatre yesterday largely for actors and actresses. There was a large number of orphan children in the gallery. Mrs. Wiggin made a speech of thanks for the appreciation of the play.

The box office of the Majestic Theatre, which "The Blue Bird" is to be transferred from the New Theatre on Monday, is to be kept open to-morrow from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The purpose is to give patrons who have been kept away either by the crowds or by two days of stormy weather an opportunity to get seats on Sunday.

The Shuberts announce that the engagement of Douglas Fairbanks in "The Cub" at the management of William A. Brady, at the Comedy Theatre, has been extended indefinitely. The opening of William Collier in "I'll Be Hanged If I Do" has been postponed until "The Cub" closes and is accommodated at some other playhouse.

Following the engagement of Thomas Jefferson in "The Other Fellow" at the Theatre, which will terminate on December 3, Henry B. Harris will present Elsie Ferguson in Byron Ongley's new play "Ambition." Miss Ferguson, who is at present on tour with this play, is supported by Henry and the actress, Ida Glenn and Beatrice Prentice.

George W. Chadwick has completed the incidental music for the drama "Every Woman" and has delivered the completed manuscript to Henry W. Savage.

Italian Opera Singers Arrive.

A crowd of opera singers arrived here yesterday on the steamship Koenigslund. Some are to be with the Metropolitan Opera House and others with the Mascanini company. Among them are a barytone, and Eduardo Missaloni, one of the Metropolitan company. Others on board were Giuseppe Giorgio, Virgilio Bellati, Francesco Micheli, Ettore Trucchi, Dorini, Francesco Ercole, and C. A. Finocchiaro de St. Gregorio, who will produce "Yaboi" at the New Theatre. Giovanni Caruso, a brother of Enrico, and Carmine Gregorio, an artist returning from abroad, were also passengers.

CRUELTY TO HIS JUDGE.

But Reckless Driver Didn't Know It Till He Appeared in Court.

Magistrate O'Connor was about to board a street car in front of the Essex Market court on Thursday night when he was nearly run down by a furniture van. The Magistrate jumped to one side and shouted to the driver. He got the usual reply.

Considering the language as placing its user in contempt either in or out of court, Magistrate O'Connor blew his police whistle. No policeman was near, but several members of the Essex Market Association, including Joe Levy, the Duke of Somerset Street, Fred Paul, the health food boy, and Frank the shoe shiner, rushed to his Honor's assistance. The offending driver was arrested and turned over to Court Attendant Lee.

Yesterday the driver of the furniture van, William Dunner of 72 East Seventh street, was arraigned before Magistrate O'Connor in the Essex Market court. Dunner, an Italian, was charged with the verbal assault upon the Magistrate. Dunner, who was wearing the things they were not dutiable. One ring, he said, was for his bride which he purchased. The other two were presents from friends in Europe and he purchased the watch. They were worth \$100 and were seized.

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MOTHER MAY KEEP HIS CHILD.

MOTHERS HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDING TO A REFERENCE.

Appellate Division Overrules Order of the Lower Court—They've Attracted Attention Before by Their Struggles to Get Away With the Little Girl.

An order of Supreme Court Justice Ford entered in habeas corpus proceedings directing Harry B. Mather to give up the custody of his three-year-old daughter Doris to his wife, Maud E. Mather, was reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the ground that Justice Ford did not examine into the facts in the case. The Appellate Division directs the official referee to take testimony in the case.

In the petition asking for the writ Mrs. Mather, who lives at 812 Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, said that her husband took the child away from her on December 9 last and put the little girl in the care of his mother, who is more than 60 years old. She said that the child needed her care and affection. In his reply Mather declared that he was appointed guardian of the child in Boston a few days after he took her away from her mother. He said that shortly after their marriage in 1906 in Newark they moved to Boston, where the child was born. The child was sickly from birth, he said, and had to have prepared food. His wife refused to follow the advice of a physician as to preparing the child's food. Mather declared, as a result of which the infant became ill.

Mather said that his wife complained constantly about the work which the child entailed, and finally neglected her home duties and brought the child back to New York. He said that for some time he had been in the habit of giving his wife all his salary with the exception of a small sum for expenses, but she would not accept it and he was forced to use necessary articles and using part of the money for illegal and unlawful purposes. When he found this out he allowed her only \$5 a week. His wife finally took the child and left Boston in spite of his pleadings, and he followed her here, Mather said. He finally induced her to return to Boston, but last October she left him again and brought the child to the home of her married sister, Mrs. Louise Dickinson, at 236 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

Again Mather followed his wife here, he said, but she refused to talk to him and went to work in a department store. On December 1 last he found the child at the Dickinson home. It was in such pitiable condition from neglect, he said, that although his sister-in-law tried to prevent him he took the child home with him to Boston. The child was seriously ill of pneumonia at the time. Mather said that his mother is now caring for his child, and although she is more than 60 years old she has had fifteen children and is able and anxious to give the little girl the same care and affection she would receive from her mother.

In reply to her husband's allegations Mrs. Mather said she couldn't nurse the child because of her husband's ill treatment. Mather said that she had used all his money improperly. She declared that when her husband took the child he assaulted her sister. The reason the child and pneumonia was that she was caused Mather took her out on a chilly December day with no hat or coat on and carried her away in an automobile.

ACCUSED BECOMES ACCUSER.

Attorney Erbelein Now Charges State's Attorney Wayman With Jury Bribery.

CITICAGO, Nov. 4.—Former Judge John Barton Payne was appointed a special State's Attorney by Judge Marcus Kavanagh late this afternoon to investigate charges of conspiracy made by State's Attorney Wayman against Attorney Charles E. Erbelein and others.

The charge of conspiracy was made by the State's Attorney after Erbelein had filed with John F. Egan of the Chicago Association of Attorneys a motion to disbar Arthur McBride, a juror in a criminal case, in March, 1908.

The charges of bribery against Wayman were made by Erbelein to-day and he immediately retaliated by asking the appointment of this prosecutor.

The Erbelein charges against Wayman have become one of the most sensational of limitations, but if they are proved Wayman can be disbarred and his official position taken from him.

While the charges against McBride and Erbelein and his counsel, James T. Brady and Harry Ganey, appeared before Judge Ben Smith in the Criminal Court, Judge McBride announced that he was not prepared for trial and filed a motion to quash the indictment. The lawyer said he was not prepared to argue his motion once and a while after the case was set for a week from to-morrow, when argument in support of the motion to quash will be made.

CROKER SAW THE DANGER.

And Got His Men Out of Building Before Explosion Came.

The inmates of the Florence Crittenton Mission, thirty-five women and eight babies, were sheltered in the St. Barnabas Home, on Mulberry street, yesterday morning because of a fire at 29 Bleecker street, three doors from the mission.

The first floor of the three-story building occupied by manufacturers, iron workers and a brass polishing company. Many carboys of acid and quantities of other chemicals were stored in the building. Several firemen were overcome by fumes and a second alarm was turned in to bring more men. Chief Croker came on the second alarm and ordered the men out of the building.

There was an explosion on the top floor which showered the firemen with broken glass. The damage was about \$20,000.

HOTEL GUESTS SMOKED OUT.

Four Were Overcome and Had to Be Carried Down by Police.

Four persons, overcome by smoke at a fire in the Glen Island Hotel at 88 Cortlandt street, were carried to the street by policemen early yesterday morning. Policeman Nathaniel E. Hewitt brought down from the fourth floor Anna Rutledge and Anna Goldman, two guests. Policeman Edward F. Papenburg helped James Wilson and his wife of 184 Street, Patterson, N. J., to the street from the second floor. East of the guests took their clothes with them and did their dressing in the street.

The kitchen and dining room were burned out. The damage was about \$2,000.

FIRE IN A POLLING PLACE.

No One Knows How It Started The Bronx Police Are Wondering.

There was a fire last night in a store at 747 Southern Boulevard, which has been selected as the polling place for the Forty-second election district of the Thirty-second Assembly district. The public register of the names of the voters of the district was kept there, watched by a policeman.

The policeman had locked the place last night at 10 o'clock and the smell of smoke and traced it to the polling place. Through the front door he saw the middle of the floor ablaze. The fire was put out early by two firemen. A fire escape had been burned in the fire. There was no rubbish or evidence of incendiaryism. The register was intact. The fire department was notified and the police are investigating.

AMERICAN RUNNERS WIN.

Holmer and Quail Make New Team Race Record in the Garden.

The international team race of twenty miles at Madison Square Garden last night brought plenty of excitement for a crowd of about 3,000 persons. Six countries, America, Canada, Sweden, France, Italy and Finland, were represented by teams, and the mixture of nationalities in the crowd kept shooting, creating a new record while the race occupied the Garden. Men famous in Marathon races, amateur and professional, did the running. Almost from the start Hans Holmer and William Quail, the American team, kept the lead and made a record by a lap in 1 hour 29 minutes and 43 seconds.

The figures beat the old record of 1 hour 34 minutes 33 seconds by Quail and Svanberg in Brooklyn last summer. The Canadian team was second, the Swedish team third, by about three laps, and the Finlanders fourth, about the same distance behind the Swedes. The French were fifth with the Italian team and the Swedes sixth. The second, third and fourth teams also came inside the record.

As a sort of curtain raiser to the big race there was a four mile contest between Jim Crowley, the Marathoner, and Bob Hallen, a local professional. The race was a close one in expectation Hallen won easily. They ran in close company for a mile, after which Hallen sprang and quickly gained a lap on Crowley. For a couple of laps Crowley ran with his hand to his side as if he were about to quit, but he kept on and Hallen, who was tired, gave up. Crowley won the race by a lap and a quarter. Hallen finished the race in 1 hour 29 minutes and 43 seconds.

In the international team race six countries were represented as follows: America—Hans Holmer and William Quail; Canada—Fred Meadows and Abbie Woods; Sweden—Hans Svanberg and John Svanberg; France—Hans Svanberg and John Svanberg; Italy—Hans Svanberg and John Svanberg; Finland—Hans Svanberg and John Svanberg.

Conditions of the contest were that no changes were to be made in the first and last quarter of a mile. The men to do the opening chase for their respective teams were Quail, Meadows, Svanberg, Hallen, Meadows and Kuhlmann. After they had run a mile and a half, Quail sprang and quickly gained a lap on Crowley. When he had a change after the quarter, when Hallen took the running for a lap.

The Canadian team was second, the Swedish team third, by about three laps, and the Finlanders fourth, about the same distance behind the Swedes. The French were fifth with the Italian team and the Swedes sixth. The second, third and fourth teams also came inside the record.

At the end of the fourth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the fifth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the sixth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the seventh mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the eighth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the ninth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the tenth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the eleventh mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the twelfth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the thirteenth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the fourteenth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the fifteenth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the sixteenth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the seventeenth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the eighteenth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the nineteenth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the twentieth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the twenty-first mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the twenty-second mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the twenty-third mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the twenty-fourth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the twenty-fifth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the twenty-sixth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the twenty-seventh mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the twenty-eighth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the twenty-ninth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the thirtieth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the thirty-first mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the thirty-second mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the thirty-third mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the thirty-fourth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the thirty-fifth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the thirty-sixth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the thirty-seventh mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the thirty-eighth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the thirty-ninth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the fortieth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the forty-first mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the forty-second mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the forty-third mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the forty-fourth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the forty-fifth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the forty-sixth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the forty-seventh mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the forty-eighth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the forty-ninth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

At the end of the fiftieth mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds. At the end of the fifty-first mile the order was America, Canada and Sweden, the time of the American team being 44 minutes 13 seconds, the Canadian team 46 minutes 43 seconds, and the Swedish team 48 minutes 43 seconds.

CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP.

FOGEL WANTS EVERS TO MAN